

WEST Search History

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L5: Entry 1 of 4

File: USPT

Sep 2, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6614206 B1

TITLE: Universal USB charging accessory

Detailed Description Text (16):

FIG. 9 illustrates a wireless personal area network that comprises battery powered devices that include laptop computer 101, cellular phone 106, scanner 503 and printer 108 that all receive power from recharging apparatus 600 via universal serial bus cables 500. The wireless data communication that is inherent in a wireless personal area network is with wireless server 814 via connection 815. A wireless server such as server 814 could also provide connection with internet 813. Charging apparatus 600 receives utility power through utility power connector 604 and, again, controls the output power to the appropriate levels for each of the devices receiving power from it. In this implementation, recharging apparatus 600 is not utilized to provide data communication services even though it is capable of such communication. As in FIG. 8, PDA is shown in wired communication with laptop 101 through cradle 301.

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L1: Entry 1 of 34

File: USPT

Feb 17, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6694428 B2

TITLE: System for indentifying a peripheral device by sending an inquiry thereto after receiving an interrupt notification message if the interrupt and communication port meet predetermined conditions

Brief Summary Text (8):

Since PDAs are such small devices, full-sized keyboards are generally not efficient input devices. For instance, PDAs using keyboards usually have keyboard devices that are so small that a user typically cannot touch-type on them. Many PDAs thus employ a stylus and a digitizer pad as an input system. The stylus and digitizer pad work well for PDAs because the arrangement allows a user to hold the PDA in one hand while writing with the stylus onto the digitizer pad with the other hand. A small on-screen keyboard image can also be used for data entry. By eliminating the need for a keyboard, PDAs are very portable and can be carried along by their users wherever they go, even when on extended travel. On the other hand, due to their small size, PDAs usually have a modest set of built-in functions and it is often beneficial to couple peripheral devices therewith to expand functionality. The greater the variety of peripheral devices a PDA is capable of operating with, the broader the functionality it can achieve.

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L1: Entry 4 of 34

File: USPT

Dec 2, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6658508 B1

TITLE: Expansion module with external bus for personal digital assistant and design method therefor

Detailed Description Text (24):

The Springboard specification precludes read data (requested by PDA 11 and provided from ASB bus 15) from completing its course to SBB bus 14 under certain circumstances. The circumstances correspond to the inputs to AND gate 71, the output of which controls a buffer 73 that drives read data to SBB bus 14 along data bus d[15:0]. PDA 11 issues a "low-battery" warning when its battery is low. The Springboard specification requires that an expansion module be functionally decoupled from the PDA when the low battery warning is issued. Active-low low-battery signal lowbat_b, when active, forces the output of AND gate 71 low, tri-stating buffer 73. This prevents read data from being transferred from expansion module 12 to PDA 11. The effect is to conserve battery power for internal PDA functions. Read data is also blocked during an expansion module reset when nreset goes low.

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L1: Entry 9 of 34

File: USPT

Mar 25, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6536670 B1

TITLE: PCMCIA interface card for coupling input devices such as barcode scanning engines to personal digital assistants and palmtop computers

Detailed Description Text (59):

Note that RAM 50 can have more capacity than is needed simply to implement the PCMCIA interface. This allows the bar code scanning engine interface to have the additional function as serving as a flash memory card for the PDA since many PDA and palmtop devices are severely limited in memory capacity and need more to run complex programs. Up to four megabytes of RAM can be addressed in the Common Memory Space of a PCMCIA defined PC card, but usually only two megabytes or less are required for the bar code scanning engine interface. This enables PDA and palmtop devices with only one PCMCIA slot to have the functionality of an expansion memory card in addition to a laser based bar code scanning or other input device without having to switch PC cards. Expansion memory cards of DRAM, EEPROM and EPROM types are commercially available and manufacturers thereof are listed in the PCMCIA Resource Reference Book of Spring 1994. The details of these commercially available memory expansion cards is hereby incorporated by reference.

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L2: Entry 1 of 9

File: USPT

Jul 29, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6601129 B1

TITLE: Interface device between PC and keyboard enabling switching of data

Abstract Text (1):

An interface device for placement between a PC and a peripheral device, such as a keyboard or mouse, enables a flow of digital data into and out of a communicating personal digital assistant (PDA). The interface device includes a central processing unit having an input/output to the PC typically at the PS/2 ports (keyboard and/or mouse). The interface device has two input/output ports (infrared and RS 232) for communication to a PDA. Finally the device includes a switch, preferably under software control, to direct and control data flow between the PC, the PDA, and peripheral device. Peripheral device (keyboard or mouse) to PDA, PDA to PC, as well as peripheral device to PC communication can occur. For example, the PDA can act as a touch sensitive surface emulating a mouse-pad wirelessly connected to the PC enabling for example mouse control of projected computer program images for overall computer program control.

Brief Summary Text (9):

An interface device for placement between a PC and a peripheral device, such as a keyboard or mouse, enables a flow of digital data into and out of a communicating personal digital assistant (PDA). The interface device includes a central processing unit having an input/output to the PC typically at the PS/2 ports (keyboard and/or mouse). The interface device has two input/output ports (infrared and RS 232) for communication to a PDA. Finally the device includes a switch, preferably under software control, to direct and control data flow between the PC, the PDA, and peripheral device. Peripheral device (keyboard or mouse) to PDA, PDA to PC, as well as peripheral device to PC communication can occur. For example, the PDA can act as a touch sensitive surface emulating a mouse-pad wirelessly connected to the PC enabling for example mouse control of projected computer program images for overall computer program control.